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A radio power output amplifier comprises a balanced radio power output that differentially drives a dipole antenna or other balanced load. One half of the differential power output drives one side of the antenna from ground to the maximum positive rail, while the other half of the differential power output drives the opposite side of the antenna from the maximum positive rail to ground. The result is a voltage swing across the antenna that is twice that which would occur if a single ended output was driving an unbalanced load. Since the power output is the square of the voltage divided by the load impedance, the result is four times the power output.